



Social Action

NEWS LETTER

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NATIONAL COUNCIL CONFERENCE ON POLICY AND STRATEGY IN SOCIAL WELFARE

Some three hundred persons came from all sections of the nation and from many denominations to the National Conference on Policy and Strategy in Social Welfare which met in Atlantic City, May 6-10, 1957.

The Conference was planned and convened by a committee constituted by two units of the National Council of Churches—the Department of Social Welfare and the Division of Home Missions. Its purpose was *to speak to the churches* rather than for them or for the National Council, through recommended policies formulated out of a very democratic procedure.

"Who Were the Registrants?"

Registrants at the Conference included four categories: 1. *Delegates* officially appointed by the churches of the National Council and some state and local councils of churches; 2. *Consultants* as selected *resource people*; 3. *Representatives* officially appointed by five associate groups, some units of NCCC, non-member churches and allied religious organizations; 4. a few *accredited visitors*. All registrants participated in the discussions but only Delegates could vote.

The Conference was designed to produce eight reports:

1. A pre-conference draft of a report on "The Role and Function of the Churches in Social Welfare," which was mailed to registrants in advance; 2. six composite reports from twelve round table discussions in which all registrants participated for more than a total of five hours; 3. the report of the Findings Committee on the basis of the six round table reports.

The eight reports were discussed in plenary sessions before adoption.

"What Were the 'Round Tables'?"

The questions which formed the basis of the round table discussions were select-

ERNEST O'DONNELL SAILS FOR GREECE

This summer another Ecumenical Team Worker will join The Greek Team—B. Ernest (Ernie) O'Donnell—and he sails from New York on June 15.

Mr. O'Donnell is a graduate of Chapman College and the University of Chicago Divinity School. For the past two years he has been a member of the teaching and counseling staff of Hazel Green Academy. Prior to this he gave a year of voluntary service to All People's Christian Church and Community Center and to the national program of work camps.

Ernie's assignment on The Greek Team is termed administrative secretary. He will have general supervision of the headquarters activities in Ioannina in the absence of the Director, will be in charge of the warehouse, take over the accounting and bookkeeping records, and do some publicity (including the taking of pictures, writing stories, and other similar, general activities). His term of service is for two years and supported by Week of Compassion funds.

The Disciples of Christ are fortunate to now be represented by two of their fine Christian young men in this ecumenical service program which is administered by the Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees of the World Council of Churches. The terms of service of William Maxon (already serving in Greece) and Ernest O'Donnell will overlap one year.

RUTH E. MILNER

"PEACE TAX" COLLECTED BY DISCIPLES; FOREIGN AID DOLLARS GO TO U. S.

Members of the Disciples Peace Fellowship have taxed themselves for Peace and already sent a \$100 check to the U. S. Treasury for foreign economic aid and \$350 to Koinonia, to help this inter-racial farm repair bomb damage.

Reports from Washington indicated that the U. S. Treasury would accept the DPF funds earmarked for technical assistance and world economic development. The Treasury apparently finds authority to accept gifts of private citizens in a law passed July 27, 1954. (68 Stat. 566, and at U.S.C. Supp. 1151.) DPF members presented their check to the U. S. Government with an expression of hope that the foreign economic aid program would not be cut as Congress considers the Federal Budget.

Mr. Barton Hunter, Executive Secretary of DPF, asked Senator Hubert H. Humphrey to transmit the \$100 to the U. S. Treasury. In a letter to Senator Hum-

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BATTLE OF THE BUDGET

It has been a long time since so many have agonized so publicly over the National Budget. But editors, publishers, politicians and private citizens who "liked Ike" in November are exhibiting contrary expressions of pain and sorrow in the Spring as they contemplate the President's \$71.8 billion budget for fiscal 1958. Why?

Is the "battle of the budget" a phoney? Or is it a real expression of concern for efficiency and economy in Government? Let's take a look at what Mr. Eisenhower is proposing:

Major National Security	-----	\$43.3 billion
International Affairs	-----	2.4 billion
Veterans Benefits	-----	5.0 billion
Labor and Welfare	-----	3.5 billion
Agriculture	-----	5.0 billion
Natural Resources	-----	1.5 billion
Commerce and Housing	-----	1.7 billion
General Government	-----	1.5 billion
Interest on Debt	-----	7.4 billion
Contingencies	-----	.4 billion
Total	-----	\$71.8 billion

An analysis of the President's \$71.8 billion budget shows that 71 per cent goes for National Security (\$43.3 billion); and veterans benefits (\$5 billion). In addition we are paying \$7.4 billion in interest on the national debt, largely the result of World War II.

Most of the economy drive is aimed at International Affairs (\$2.4 billion) which includes all of the activities of the State Department and foreign aid. Of this amount the funds for technical assistance and economic development (\$750 million) are the most likely target. Next in line for budget cuts is labor and welfare. This \$3.5

billion for 1958 compared with \$3.9 billion in 1939, or \$20 and \$30 per capita, respectively. The decline in our Budget expenditures for labor and welfare is further emphasized when it is recalled that purchasing power has declined markedly in this period. When our expenditures for labor and welfare in 1958 and 1939 are compared in terms of actual purchasing power, they have dropped 71 per cent on a per capita basis during the 19 year period.

It would appear then that the meat-cleaver like ferocity of the budget cutters is largely an expression of hope. There is little disposition to cut Defense expenditures—and what is cut will in most cases be restored in 1959 by the device of supplemental appropriations—largely hidden from public view. But a few percentage points may be trimmed off labor, welfare and technical assistance—the budget items with the least vocal constituency. But take-home pay will be just about the same for Mr. Average Citizen. There is not much room for tax reduction in all of this much publicized budget organizing.

ROBERT A. FANGMEIER

A NEW SUNDAY FOR THE CHURCH YEAR

In 1958 the church year will be enriched with one more *special Sunday*. The President of the United States himself has generously decided to move "Armed Forces Day" from Saturday to Sunday next year to make it possible for us to close up one of the few remaining gaps in our church calendar. Just think, we can now go from Mother's Day, to *Armed Forces Day*, to Rural Life Sunday, to Pentecost, to Children's Day, to Achievement Sunday without a break.

Furthermore, the President has decreed that we will have the services of the Secretary of Defense "on behalf of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, and the Secretary of the Treasury on behalf of the Coast Guard" to help us properly celebrate the occasion. We suggest that you write NOW to the Secretary of Defense, Mr. Charles E. Wilson, and ask for your copy of the "official" sermon, and to the Chief of Chaplains for your official copy of the prayer for the day—before the

mimeographed supply runs out. Otherwise, you may find it necessary to depend upon either the Holy Spirit or the Bible as your inspiration.

Here are the words of the President dated March 5, 1957:

"NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America and Commander in Chief of the armed forces of the United States, do hereby proclaim the third Saturday of May in 1957 and the third Sunday of May in each succeeding year as *Armed Forces Day*; and I direct the Secretary of Defense on behalf of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, and the Secretary of the Treasury on behalf of the Coast Guard, to mark the day each year with appropriate ceremonies, to arrange for demonstrations and displays at armed-forces installations, to invite participation by representatives of all religious faiths in such ceremonies, in order that the interdependence of the deep and abiding religious faith of Americans and our security may be recognized, and to work hand in hand with civil authorities in arranging other supporting activities. I further direct the Secretary of Defense, as my personal representative, to assume the responsibility for initiating, formulating, and supervising policies and procedures in keeping with this proclamation."

An "Armed Forces Day Prayer" is supplied by the Armed Forces Chaplains' Board.

We suggest that to make next year's celebration of the day complete, Secretary of Defense Wilson be granted a Doctor of Divinity degree by West Point or Annapolis at graduation time and that we begin the practice of commissioning our ministers instead of ordaining them.

BARTON HUNTER

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SOCIAL ACTION NEWS-LETTER

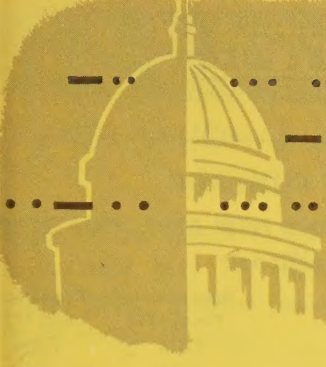
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NEWS

from

the

NATION'S

CAPITOL

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CONGRESS RECEIVES PROPOSALS FOR UN POLICE FORCE

A number of resolutions have been introduced recently favoring study and establishment of a permanent UN Police Force. In the House on May 2 Representative A. S. J. Carnahan of Mo., Peter Frelinghuysen of N. J., Chester Merrow of N. H., Guyvesant Wainwright of N. Y., Robert Hale of Me. and Henry Reuss of Wisc. introduced H. Con. Resolutions 165 through 170. Congressman Carnahan said:

"It should be clearly understood just what is intended when we speak of a permanent United Nations force in this resolution. Certainly those of us supporting this resolution do not want to build up a superinternational army equipped with all the newest weapons of mass destruction.

"Rather, what is envisioned is something in the nature of a police force—a relatively small group of men specially trained and equipped and ready to step into situations which threaten the peace. The force would not be expected to fight wars. It would intervene between antagonists, preserve order, clear the atmosphere of belligerency, and gain time for a just solution."

In the Senate on May 8 Senator Ralph E. Flanders of Vt., John Sparkman of Ala., Alexander Wiley of Wisc., H. Alexander Smith of N. J., John F. Kennedy of Mass. and Clifford P. Case of N. J. sponsored a similar resolution, S. Con. Res. 29. Earlier in this session Senator Sparkman introduced another similar version, S. Res. 15, which was

co-sponsored by Lister Hill of Ala., Hubert H. Humphrey of Minn., Estes Kefauver of Tenn., and Mike Mansfield of Montana.

House members in introducing their resolutions said they hoped it would be possible to hold hearings on the proposals this session. In a related development a five-man House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on May 16 issued a Report on its Special Study Mission to Europe. Among other things the Subcommittee recommended:

"The creation and permanent maintenance of mobile observer teams which could be dispatched immediately to areas of international tension for the purpose of observation and reporting."

The subject of a UN Police Organization was discussed at the FCNL Annual Meeting last December and at Executive Council meetings in March and May, and a statement is being prepared.

HEARINGS BEGIN ON ATOMIC FALLOUT

On May 27 three weeks of hearings began before a special subcommittee of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. Congressman Chet Holifield of California is Chairman of the subcommittee which is receiving testimony on the problem of radioactive fallout from nuclear explosions. Later hearings may be held on the methods of detecting such explosions.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER SPEAKS ON DISARMAMENT

Despite the continued emphasis on "deterrence," nuclear weapons, guided missiles, and a huge military establishment there was some encouragement for those anxious to see more progress toward world disarmament in events at the London meeting of the UN Disarmament Subcommittee and in these words by President Eisenhower:

Disarmament and the Budget

"As we look at the whole range of the budget, there is only one hope of making the really great savings that we all want so much. That is to achieve an effective disarmament agreement with an easing of world tensions, so that the enormous sums we have to spend for our defense can be drastically reduced."

—May 14 Address to Nation

On the Proper Attitude During Negotiations

"It seems to me that the more any intelligent man thinks about the possibilities of war today, the more he should understand you have got to work on this business of disarmament . . . I think our first concern should be making certain we are not ourselves being picayunish about the thing. We ought to have an open mind and make it possible for others, if they are reasonable, logical men, to meet us half way so we can make these agreements." —May 22 News Conference

FOREIGN AID PROGRAM REVISED

Both the Executive Branch and the Special Senate Committee to Study the Foreign Aid Program have recently announced that the United States programs of military and economic aid are in the national interest and must be continued. Both agree, moreover, that the Mutual Security "package" contains dissimilar programs which should be reorganized and more clearly defined.

In his Foreign Aid Message of May 21 the President asked Congress to make the following changes which may clarify the role of economic assistance:

Military Aid: Authorize the President to incorporate all military assistance, including economic aid which is designed to stabilize nations maintaining heavy military burdens (so-called defense support), in the Department of Defense budget. Allow the President to make these requests under a continuing, rather than an annual authorization.

Loans: Establish a revolving Development Loan Fund under the ICA to provide assistance for long-term economic development: communication systems, power installations, harbors, irrigation and drainage projects, etc. This Fund, in the words of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, "would primarily be an instrumentality of foreign policy and as such take greater financial risks than . . . existing institutions." The President asked Congress for an initial appropriation of \$500 million for fiscal 1958 and authority to borrow \$750 million in fiscal year 1959 and the same sum in fiscal year 1960.

Under the present system, development funds are available on an annual basis only with no assurance of continuity. Some assistance is extended as grants, other aid as loans. According to the Special Senate Committee, the mixture has been "without clear economic criteria for the one or the other."

Technical Cooperation: Authorize Technical Cooperation on a continuing, instead of an annual basis, as is presently the case.

Special Assistance: Establish a category called Special Assistance. Aid extended through this category would be designed to meet immediate military and economic needs. One of the programs to be partially financed under this heading is a world-wide multilateral five year campaign to eliminate malaria, the world's foremost health problem.

UN Programs: The President recommended further that United States participation in multilateral aid programs be continued at "substantially the present level."

Some Comments on the Foreign Aid Proposals:

- Programs designed to promote economic assistance abroad still account for less than one third of the total foreign aid program. Well over 70% still goes for military or defense related items.
- The separation of military and nonmilitary programs reflects a view shared by many members of Congress.
- One deeply disturbing factor is that again the primary motivation for the program is based so largely on anticommunism rather than on either enlightened economic self interest or humanitarian grounds.
- United States contributions to UN programs again account for only a tiny percentage of the United States efforts abroad.

HOW THEY COMPARE

REQUESTS FOR FISCAL 1958 AND NEW APPROPRIATIONS 1957 (in millions)

	Appropriated Fiscal 1957	Requested Fiscal 1958
Military equipment and services.....	2,018	1,900
Defense Support	1,162	900
Development Assistance	250	500
Technical Co-operation	152	169
Bilateral	(135)	(152)
UN	(15.5)	(15.5)
Organization of American States.....	(1.5)	(1.5)
Special Presidential Fund.....	100	-----
Special Assistance	-----	300
Other	85	96
Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration	(12.5)	(12.5)
UN Refugee Fund	(1.9)	(2.2)
UN Children's Fund	(10.0)	(11.0)
Atoms for Peace.....	(5.5)	(7.0)
TOTAL	3,767	3,865

DOCTORS DRAFT

On May 8 the House Committee on Armed Services approved H.R. 6548 which amends the so-called Doctor Draft Act. Under this special doctors' draft, which expires July 1, 1957, physicians, dentists and "allied specialists" are subject to special registration and are liable for call, up to and including age 46.

The Report (H. Rpt. 394) of the Armed Services Committee states that Congress has recognized since 1950 that "the special registration and involuntary call to active duty, of physicians and dentists over the age of 26 was discriminatory." The purpose of H.R. 6548 is to provide authority to the President to issue special calls for physicians and dentists for duty in the armed services without need for special registration. This special call will be from those persons liable for military service. In other words, they will be under age 35 and will be physically acceptable.

The Armed Services Committee has recommended that the ratio of doctors be 3 per 1,000 troop strength as at present. The department of Defense asked for a ratio of 3.4 per 1,000. The committee holds that the ratio of 3 per 1,000 will mean the drafting of 1,400 physicians in fiscal 1958 and 1,700 in fiscal 1959. For dentists, the numbers will be 1,100 in fiscal 1958 and 1,600 in fiscal 1959 (a ratio of 2 per 1000).

As a result of technicalities, only physicians and dentists 32 years of age or less will be called in the rest of calendar 1957, those 33 and under will be called in calendar 1958, and only those 34 and under will be called in 1959 up to July 1 when H.R. 6548 will expire.

H.R. 6548 passed the House by a voice vote on May 23.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY STATUTE

hearings on the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency started May 10, before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the Senate members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

The witnesses have been favorable to United States ratification of the treaty. The Committees have heard Secretary of State Dulles, Lewis Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission, Ambassador James Wadsworth, who represented the United States in the Statute negotiations, Commissioner Thomas E. Murray of the A.E.C., and eleven non-governmental witnesses. Charles Price, head of the Chemistry Department at the University of Pennsylvania, testified for the Friends Committee on National Legislation on May 20.

Despite this strong support, some members of the Senate committees, through their questions to witnesses, indicated serious reservations. Some feared that this is a "give-away" program. Actually, however, the Statute assumes that the nations receiving nuclear material from the Agency will pay for it, and does not call for the transfer of any material to the Agency without reimbursement, although it does allow for voluntary gifts from member nations. It does not affect the provision of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, which forbids giving away any atomic fuel without the consent of Congress.

Some Senators questioned whether the United States should allow an international agency to determine the use to be made of material it contributes, rather than controlling it through bilateral agreements, and whether even peaceful development of nuclear power would not contribute to the atomic weapon producing capacity of nations which are not now in the running.

Secretary of State Dulles pointed out that atomic have-not nations will attempt to develop atomic power, Agency or no Agency. The State Department hopes the I.A.E.A. can channel this development along peaceful lines. A truly international body, moreover, can maintain safeguards which are not acceptable to some nations on a bilateral basis, and which will be increasingly difficult for the United States to maintain alone. Other sources of nuclear fuel open up.

The safeguard system is a major reason for supporting the Statute. *It will be the world's first experience with inspection by an international agency—a valuable trial run for disarmament inspection*, a point stressed by Charles Price in his testimony. With the enthusiastic support of all members of the world community, the International Atomic Energy Agency may also help to create a climate favorable to disarmament, bringing East and West together in constructive cooperation.

The Statute has now been ratified by seven nations: Austria, Belorussia, Guatemala, Pakistan, Rumania, Russia and Switzerland. Ambassador Wadsworth estimated that there would be from thirty to thirty-five ratifications by July. It would be a serious blow to the prestige of the United States if the Senate failed to ratify during this session, since the Agency has been widely recognized—and hailed enthusiastically—as an American project, the outgrowth of President Eisenhower's arms-for-peace proposal of December 8, 1953.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION OR INACTION AS OF MAY 28

Proposal	In Committee		Reported		Passed		Signed by Pres.
	Hse.	Sen.	Hse.	Sen.	Hse.	Sen.	
Civil Rights		X	X				
Educational Exchange Appr.					X	X	
Immigration Act Changes	X	X					
International Atomic Energy		X					
Indian Legislation							
Sanitation	X	X					
Health Appr.		X			X		
Consent	X	X					
Indian Pt. IV	X	X					
Mid East Resolution					X	X	X
Military Land Withdrawal		X			X		
OTC Membership	X						
School Aid	X	X					
Statehood—Alaska, Hawaii	X	X					
Surplus Disposal			X			X	
UN Police Force	X	X					

SENECA TREATY RIGHTS

On May 10, the Seneca Indians and their supporters, including Friends, asked the Public Works Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee to reject the President's request for \$1,000,000 to begin construction of the proposed \$100,000,000 Kinzua Dam on the Allegheny River.

This project would flood over 9,000 acres of the Seneca Reservation and destroy 250 homes. Seneca occupation of this land rests upon aboriginal rights. The United States originally recognized these rights in a 1794 treaty which states: "... the United States will never claim [this land] ... nor disturb the Seneca Nation ... in the free use and enjoyment thereof; but it shall remain theirs, until they choose to sell ...". Now the Government is proposing to condemn a portion of this reservation.

Robert Phair, in testifying for the FCNL, the Indian Committees of Philadelphia, New York, and the two Baltimore Yearly Meetings, recalled that the Senecas had asked Friends to be with them when the 1794 treaty was signed and said:

"Our mutual friendship has never ceased, and down through the years their plight has been our concern. The Senecas have made their own decision as to what to do, concerning the proposed dam, and then called on the Friends to help them. So you can understand why Friends are represented at this hearing."

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL CLEARED FOR ACTION

On May 21 the House Rules Committee voted 8-4 to report H.R. 6127 to the whole House under an open rule—which allows for amendments—with four days of general debate. Debate is expected to begin the week of June 3, with a vote sometime during the week of June 10.

The Senate Judiciary Committee is still discussing the bill. On May 20 the Committee rejected, 6-4 a Southern proposal to emasculate the bill.

INTERNATIONAL VISITING

Opportunities for Americans to meet and learn from people of other countries, particularly those behind the Iron Curtain, are expanding, in spite of certain restrictions.

The State Department ban on passports for Communist China has been the subject of hearings in both the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has begun hearings on S. Con. Res. 21, introduced by Senator Thomas C. Hennings (Mo.), which would declare it is the sense of Congress that the State Department should issue a new passport to William Worthly of the Baltimore *Afro-American*, whose request has been refused because he went to China last winter.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee has before it a bill, H. Con. Res. 153, introduced by Rep. Emanuel Celler (N.Y.), which calls upon the State Department to issue a passport to "any duly accredited newspaper man or woman, or radio or television reporter assigned by the information medium by which employed to perform reportorial duties in any country or area abroad."

The immediate issue at stake is freedom of information. Representatives of the press and other information media hold that the American people have a right to first-hand, non-Communist reports on conditions in China, and that the availability of such information is in the national interest.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles suggested on April 24 that the information media might agree to a limited number of reporters to represent them all in China. This move gives rise to hope for more flexibility in the Administration attitude than has been evident in the past.

The new East-West Contacts Staff of the State Department reports that three official exchanges of delegations with the

Soviet Union have taken place or are planned this year. In addition, Russian delegates have attended meetings of architects and doctors in this country. Contacts with Poland are also expanding greatly.

Unofficial Russian visitors to the United States are still barred by their government's objection to a law which requires the fingerprinting of all immigrants, including visitors. Among those affected are Russian students who have been invited to attend American Friends Service Committee International Affairs Seminars this summer.

The Exchange of Persons Appropriation is part of the State Department appropriation, which is awaiting consideration by a conference committee. The House reduced the \$30 million requested by the Administration for this program to \$17,575,000; the Senate then raised the amount to \$24 million. Last year's appropriation was \$20 million.

WRITE FOR RECENT FCNL RELEASES

- Action Bulletins in seven areas are available free to *Newsletter* subscribers. Some recent Bulletins have discussed:

H-Bomb Tests Foreign Aid Civil Rights

A Disarmament Conference and Resolutions

Immigration Indian Sanitation School Aid

Write for your copies and more information.

- Staff members regularly interview Senators and Congressmen in five minute tape recordings in a series called "Our Friend in Washington." Write for information on how to provide this free series to your local radio station.

(Continued from Page 1)

after polling 2,000 church and welfare leaders. They are as follows:

1. What Should Church-Related Health and Welfare Agencies Accomplish?
2. What Should the Churches Accomplish for Social Welfare by Their Social Education and Action Program?
3. How Can Church-Related Agencies Recruit Enough Qualified Health and Welfare Workers to Meet Their Needs—and Keep Them?
4. What Should the Churches Do Together in Meeting Health and Welfare Responsibilities?
5. What Principles Should Guide Church-Related Health and Welfare Agencies in the Acceptance of Community or Tax Funds?
6. How Can the Churches Help in the Education of Health and Welfare Workers?

From the discussions of these important questions of policy and strategy, that confront the churches in an effort to meet social welfare needs, six composite reports were developed, presented and acted upon in the plenary sessions of the Conference.

"What Was the Work of the Conference?"

This was a *working* conference in which persons shared their knowledge and experiences in order to come to a clearer understanding of how the churches could strengthen their ministry of Christian service.

To gain a complete interpretation of the Conference, local church and agency leaders will want to read and discuss the two final documents adopted.

1. There is the statement on the *Role and Function of the Churches in Social Welfare* which deals with the relationship of the Christian Church to its task in the world; the church's concern for social improvement; the church's concern in non-church related social welfare programs; its work in church-related agencies and institutions; the consideration of the expanding role of government in social welfare service; and the expression of the Christian faith in love and service to all men.

2. The summary of the *Findings Committee* based upon the reports of the round table discussions of the six questions of policy and strategy. This summary falls into the following divisions: Motivation; Objectives; Areas of Social Need; Methods of Achieving Objectives; and Relationships.

"What Is to Happen Now?"

It's partly up to you. Plan for a series of "Round Tables" with your local church members and agency staff. Study and discuss the role and function of the Church as it ministers to human need and works to solve problems of the social order. From such local church and denominational agency discussions will come the lasting results of this Conference's significant work. The two documents listed are being printed and will provide resources for your discussions. (Available later in the summer, with detailed information to be carried in a later Newsletter.)

"The Disciples Attending"

The Disciples of Christ were represented by the following sixteen persons:

J. Eric Carlson, National Benevolent Association; E. G. Luna, Mexican Christian Institute; Mrs. Ruth E. Milner, The United Christian Missionary Society; Cleo Blackburn, Flanner House and Jarvis Christian College; Dale Dargitz, Denver Council of Churches; Emmett Dickson, National Christian Missionary Convention; James Ewalt, Supt. Christian Church Children's Home, Danville, Kentucky; Miss Lucy Ann Haas, Central Christian Church, Indianapolis; Eugene Kidder, Fellowship Center, St. Louis; F. Mervin Martin, Ninth Street Christian Church, Washington, D. C.; William Nottingham, National City Christian Church, Washington, D. C.; Charles Palmer, NBA Home, St. Louis; William R. Vivrett, East End Christian, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Lewis H. Deer, UCMS; Paul Richardson; Mt. Beulah Christian Center; Dean Mason, NBA.

RUTH E. MILNER

INDIAN SANITATION BILL DELAYED BY ADMINISTRATION

The Eisenhower Administration is delaying action on its own bill to establish sanitary facilities for American Indians. Rep. Stewart L. Udall makes this charge in a telegram to Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Marion B. Folsom. Udall claims Folsom has failed to provide information on which the Congressional Committees could act on H.R. 2894, a measure to provide \$20-\$30 million over five years for water systems, privies, and septic tanks. Church members are urged to write Secretary Folsom, Washington 25, D. C., and their own Senators and Representatives, care of the Senate and House Office Buildings, Washington, D. C., respectively, asking for immediate action on H.R. 2894.

"PEACE TAX" COLLECTED . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

phrey, Mr. Hunter said "many of us in this country are not happy with the way in which Congress is proposing to cut the budget. We suspect there is plenty of waste in the budget, notably in the field of military expenditures. What we do not believe is that the miserably small percentage of our budget earmarked for foreign economic aid and technical assistance is the place to cut."

The \$350 gift to Koinonia, the interracial farm at Americus, Georgia, was sent by the Disciples Peace Fellowship to help repair the rather considerable damage done to the farm by bombs thrown by those in the community who oppose this experiment in Christian living. The farm was started in 1942 by Rev. Clarence Jordan, a Baptist minister. Until the recent outbreak of bombings and shootings, the farm had been operated successfully and had harmonious relationships with its neighbors. Now, besides outright violence Koinonia is suffering an economic boycott. They find it almost impossible to buy or sell and most of their insurance has been cancelled.

"Peace Tax" money is still coming into the DPF treasury and will be distributed to Koinonia, the U. S. Treasury, and other approved projects. Both members and non-members of DPF may send their "peace tax" in any amount to Mr. Barton Hunter, Disciples Peace Fellowship, 222 S. Downey Avenue, Indianapolis 7, Ind.

The "tax yourself for peace" idea opened up one other possibility—that citizens could send dollars to Congress to be transmitted to the U. S. Treasury for use in the technical assistance and world economic development program of our Government. DPF expects to encourage this activity in a letter to its membership. It was the hope of DPF leaders that an expression of "dollar concern" for foreign economic aid would impress Congress with the deep interest in this program of the American people.

ROBERT A. FANGMEIER



When Your Committee Meets—

The Committee on Christian Action and Community Service in your church may find suggestions and help from the following list of events, projects and resources:

MAKE PREPARATIONS FOR LABOR SUNDAY

Labor Sunday, September 1, is not very far off. Now is the time to begin making plans for this observance.

Three basic elements ought to be taken into consideration as you begin your preparation, namely: Worship, study and action. Without these, the observance will not be as effective as it could be.

Worship

Consult your minister, who will receive his Labor Sunday materials well in advance of the date, and also the worship committee of the church. In this conference, plans can be made to lift the Christian viewpoint of labor through the sermon, scriptures, prayers and songs. Maybe you will want to invite in an outstanding Christian labor leader for a brief service of recognition in connection with the worship.

Study

There can be no intelligent Christian approach to the many and sundry problems of labor without, first of all, recognizing that there is a Biblical basis for this concern. Possibly you will want to begin your study by seeking a fuller understanding of such scriptures as: "The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof, the world and they that dwell there in." (Ps. 24:1.) "Bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfill the law of Christ." (Gal. 6:2.) "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." (Matt. 19:19.) "Therefore, all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets." (Matt. 7:12.) Once the Biblical basis is laid, you will be ready to encourage individuals and groups in your church to branch out in discussion and action projects using such resources as you find listed below.

Action

- Visit an industrial plant. Seek an audience with the manager. Seek an audience with the steward of the labor organization

if the plant is organized. The purpose here, is to learn first-hand some of the things churches and church members need to do to help the community face labor problems.

- Set up a series of three to eight session "round table discussions" in the regular adult classes; fellowship group programs; as a part of family night, Sunday evening, or the church's School for Christian Living program plans.

A round table discussion packet is available; "Christian Assumptions in Economic Life." Order from Christian Board, St. Louis, Mo., \$2.50.

THOMAS J. GRIFFIN

HELPFUL RESOURCE MATERIALS

"*You, Your Church and Your Job*"—a discussion program on the laity and his vocation. This pamphlet seeks to answer such questions as: "Has the Christian faith anything to say about daily work?" "Does being a Christian make any difference in the kind of work one does; or in the business practices one uses; or one's relations with other people on the job?"

- Order from the National Council of Churches, 120 East 23rd Street, New York 10, New York.

"*The Christian at His Day's Work*"—a pamphlet that deals with the occupational and work life of the average man and woman in the church. The author does not

pretend to deal with the total picture of the Christian and his daily work. He seeks to clarify what is meant by Christian vocation, why it is urgent for Christian lay men and women to see the relationship of their daily work (whatever it may be) to their Christian faith and beliefs. He points out the fact that there are things the churches must first *undo* if they are then to do better what the gospel calls for and the times require.

- Order from the National Council of Churches, 297 Fourth Ave., New York, New York—Price: 35c each.

"*Living Right at Our Work*"—A five-meeting sound filmstrip program, with each filmstrip 15-18 minutes in length. This series highlights ethical questions which come up in the office, factory, farm, home, school—wherever people work.

- Order from: Audio-Visual Services, UCMS—Rental price: \$2.50.

"*Christianity Where Men Work*"—This pamphlet seeks to point out how Christianity can make a "dent" on society; particularly at the point of work and industrial relations. It endeavors to answer such questions as: "What can bring order into industry?" "Can the church do anything?" "How can a person in our intricately organized industry, be truly Christian in his work?"

- Order from: Friendship Press, New York, New York—Price: 50c each.

Social Action
NEWS LETTER

Second-class mail privileges
authorized at
Indianapolis, Indiana.